General Services Administration

Federal Information Centers; developing and overseeing GSA policy concerning automated information systems, equipment, and facilities; and providing policy and program direction for the GSA Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Support Programs.

(c) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to IRMS programs are published in 41 CFR chapter 201, Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR), and 48 CFR chapters 1 and 5. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in § 105–53.116.

[51 FR 23230, June 26, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 23657, June 24, 1987]

§ 105-53.144 Federal Property Resources Service.

(a) Creation and authority. The Federal Property Resources Service (FPRS), headed by the Commissioner, Federal Property Resources Service, was established on July 18, 1978, by the Administrator of General Services to carry out the utilization and disposal functions for real and related personal property.

(b) Functions. FPRS is responsible for utilization surveys of Federal real property holdings; the reuse of excess real property; and the disposal of surplus real property.

(c) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to FPRS programs are published in 41 CFR chapter 1, 41 CFR chapter 101, subchapter H, and 48 CFR chapter 1. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in §105–53.116

[54 FR 26742, June 26, 1989]

§ 105-53.145 Federal Supply Service.

(a) Creation and authority. The Federal Supply Service (FSS), headed by the Commissioner, FSS, was established on December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to supersede the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Department of the Treasury which was abolished by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The Federal Supply Service has been known previously as the Office of Personal Property and the Office of Federal Supply and Services.

(b) Functions. FSS is responsible for determining supply requirements; procuring personal property and nonpersonal services; transferring excess (except ADP equipment) and donating and selling surplus personal property; managing GSA's Governmentwide transportation, traffic management, travel, fleet management, and employee relocation programs; auditing of transportation bills paid by the Government and subsequent settlement of claims; developing Federal standard purchase specifications and Commercial Item Descriptions; standardizing commodities purchased by the Federal Government; cataloging items of supply procured by civil agencies; and ensuring continuity of supply operations during defense emergency conditions.

(c) Regulations. Regulations pertaining to FSS programs are published in 41 CFR chapters 1 and 5; 41 CFR chapter 101, subchapters A, E, G, and H; and in 48 CFR chapters 1 and 5. Information on availability of the regulations is provided in §105–53.116.

[49 FR 24996, June 19, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 23230, June 26, 1986]

§105-53.146 [Reserved]

§ 105-53.147 Public Buildings Service.

(a) Creation and authority. The Public Buildings Service (PBS), headed by the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, was established on December 11, 1949, by the Administrator of General Services to supersede the Public Buildings Administration, which was abolished by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

(b) Functions. PBS is responsible for the design, construction, management, maintenance, operation, alteration, extension, remodeling, preservation, repair, improvement, protection, and control of buildings, both federally owned and leased, in which are provided housing accommodations for Government activities; the acquisition, utilization, custody, and accountability for GSA real property and related personal property; representing the consumer interests of the Federal executive agencies before Federal and State rate regulatory commissions and providing procurement support and contracting for public utilities (except